

CASTELLANES NEED NOT SUFFER HUNGER.

Count Boni's Wife Will Be Able to Draw Her Full Income of \$500,000 Per Year.

NO PART OF IT ENJOINED.

New York Appellate Court Holds That the Countess Is Not Subject to Orders of American Tribunals.

COUNTRESS MAY SPEND \$600,000 A YEAR.

Anna Gould's inheritance (estimated \$5,000,000). Income sworn to on October 31, 1900, in French court, \$500,000 annually. Expenditures from May, 1900, when she became a Countess, to October 31, 1900 (sworn to), \$200,000. Indebtedness October 31, 1900 (sworn to), \$4,000,000.

New York, April 4.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision Thursday dissolving the injunction in the case of Anton J. Dittmar against George J. Gould et al., trustees under the will of Jay Gould.

The case was before the Court of Appeals from an order by Justice Beach, continuing an injunction granted by Justice Fitzgerald, which limited the amount to be paid to the Countess de Castellane to \$200,000 a year, pending the trial of the action.

Under the terms of the appeal decision, the trustees may pay the Countess her entire income.

Charles A. Gardner, attorney for the Gould trustees, said of the decision: "The little case involves nearly 2,000,000 francs and is in many respects a test case. On the points of law, now decided in our favor, additional claims aggregating nearly \$5,000,000 francs depend."

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, chief counsel for the Gould trustees, said:

"The majority of the court held that the party substantially interested here is the Countess de Castellane; that the complaint showed on its face that she was without the jurisdiction of the State of New York and within the jurisdiction of the Republic of France, and that they could not obtain service upon her within the State of New York; that in the absence of service of process upon the Countess de Castellane, the State of New York, the courts of New York had and could have no jurisdiction to determine either whether she owed the debt or what was a proper allowance for her support; in fact, could determine nothing which affected her substantial rights in any case in which she was not served with process."

SAVED BY USE OF TELEPHONE.

Chicagoan, En Route to Prison, Stopped at the Gate.

Chicago, April 4.—Michael J. Sampson, formerly chief clerk of the Bureau of Special Assessments, who was arrested in London, brought back and committed some time ago of forgery, was, by vigorous use of the long-distance telephone, Thursday, saved from the time being, at least, from entering upon his term of imprisonment in the Joliet pen.

Shortly after noon Thursday Judge Gibbons granted a writ of habeas corpus for Sampson, setting his hearing for Friday. The train had just left for Joliet with Sampson. The long-distance telephone, which Joliet was called into use, and the Warden agreed to stop the deputy and his prisoner at the door, which he did, on their arrival Thursday afternoon.

REPUBLICANS DISHEARTENED.

Parker's Defeat Causes Weeping in Kansas City.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Kansas City, April 4.—Republicans of Kansas City are entirely disheartened because of the sweeping defeat they have experienced in St. Louis. They are so much so that they are weeping, when they think of the fact that when they first came to this city they were met by a warm and friendly reception, but now they are met by a cold and hostile one.

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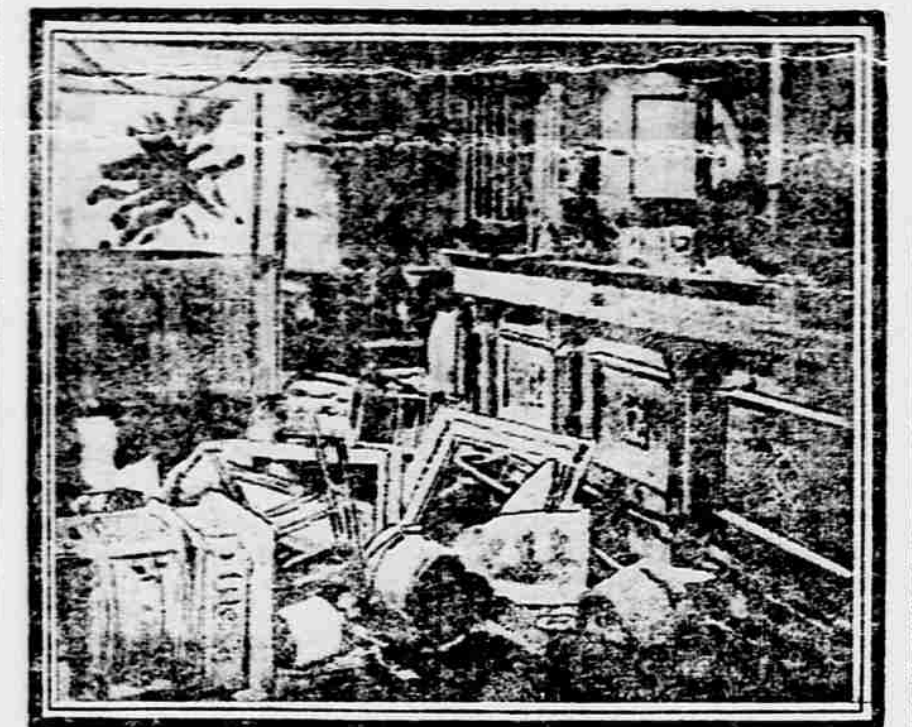
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CARRIE NATION OUTDONE BY ST. LOUIS VANDALS.

Proprietor Didn't Know His Own Place of Business When He Entered It Thursday Morning—Had to Purchase a New Stock of Goods.



Portion of the interior of the saloon of Harry Klute, No. 1937 Franklin avenue, wrecked by vandals Wednesday night.

Harry Klute's saloon, No. 1937 Franklin avenue, was the scene of a visitation Wednesday night which, in the words of the proprietor, "outdone Carrie Nation."

When Klute went home Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock he left the saloon in charge of his bartender for the night. Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, when he opened the front door of his place of business and walked in, he found nothing save the bare walls, the permanent fixtures, and a scene of wreck and ruin.

At first glance Klute was unable to realize that he was within his own saloon. After he had entered he paused, glanced up at the number above the door and the name on the front window to assure himself he was in the right place. Then he gasped for breath, and leaned up against the door while his bulging eyes roved about the interior in a vain effort to recognize some familiar object.

From the front door on Franklin avenue to the side door on Twentieth street in the rear, the floor was littered ankle deep with debris in the shape of broken glasses, bottles, mirrors, picture frames, clear beer kegs and rubbish of every description. Around and through this heterogeneous mass, two inches deep on the sawdust-covered floor, sluggishly flowed a dark stream, the odor from which proclaimed it the mingled contents of the beer and whiskey barrels, the bottles of ketchup, cordials, wine and other liquors, which had been spilled when these vessels were overturned on the floor or broken against the walls, mirrors and glass partitions.

As Klute advanced further into the saloon his consternation and anger increased as he noted the increasing extent of the damage. The bar-burner stove had been overturned and broken into several pieces, and the long handle of the pipe lay scattered over the floor with the ashes and soot.

When Klute had completed a cursory view of the wreck, he set to work to discover the full extent of his damage. He found that the vandals had done their work with a thoroughness that had practically put him out of business. They had not left a single article of value in the place. What they had not carried away with them they had destroyed, and the work of destruction was so complete that when Klute had finished his examination he could not find even a glass to hold a drink of water to refresh his parched throat.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. St. Louis, April 4.—The vandals carried away every bottle of liquor in the establishment except those containing soft drinks, and these they demolished by throwing them against the walls and floor. They took the beer barrels, cut the hose of the beer pump, smashed the mirrors in the chest, tore out the sink, shattered the chandeliers and electric globes, broke out the glass in the dividing partitions, took all the drawers out of the back bar shelving, tore up the saloon floors, books, accounts, "tabs" and receipts and demolished the lunch counter and dishes.

The more valuable furnishings, such as the clock, pictures, cigar case and pool balls, were carried away with the bottles, liquors, chairs, cigarettes and cash drawer. It was believed that the thieves had a wagon to carry away the loot, as it was too bulky to be handled otherwise.

After Klute had figured out his damage he left in charge of the Four Courts to report the matter. He told Chief Kelly the names of those he suspected of being the guilty parties, and the Chief assigned special officers on the subject of the case.

"Talk about Carrie Nation," said Klute to a Republic reporter as he surveyed the scene, "don't this beat her? Carrie Nation was an amateur compared to the experts that did this job. When I came in here this morning I didn't really know at first whether a tornado, a fire or Carrie had caught me sleeping. When I looked around I decided that even if these three together had tackled the place they would have made a better job compared to this artistic finish."

"The work was done, as near as I can make out, about 2 o'clock in the morning. I went home at 7 o'clock Wednesday, leaving a friend of mine on watch. When I came here at 8 o'clock the door was unlocked, the gas was burning, and not a soul in sight. I thought at first the bartender had been killed, but I didn't find any dead bodies lying around."

"I have a pretty clear idea of who did the work, and as soon as the police locate them I will promise them a better time than they had here last night."

Klute immediately took steps to turn his misfortune to pecuniary benefit. He attempted to clear away the debris, except on the counter, he immediately laid in a new stock of beer, whiskey and glasses and proceeded to do a rushing business as though nothing unusual had happened.

KRUGER SAYS THE WAR WILL GO ON.

"The Two Presidents and Two Generals, Both and De Wet, Will Share the Same Fate."

INDEPENDENCE IS THEIR AIM.

Little Attention to the Fact That the British Made the First Overtures in the Peace Negotiations.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Paris, April 4.—Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.—The following interview with Mr. Kruger will appear in the Main to-morrow:

"The former President of the Transvaal was seen in a modest little inn at Utrecht, where he is stopping. His eyes have been very much improved by recent operations and he can now dispense with spectacles."

"Sitting in front of a table, with a Bible under his left hand, Mr. Kruger delivered himself of an important statement, to which further significance was given by the presence of the Orange Free State delegate, Herr Fischer."

"Mr. Kruger began by announcing that on Saturday next he proposed retiring into the country for complete rest."

"Nothing has yet been decided regarding his trip to America. Mr. Kruger will undertake the journey if his strength permits and if there is any hope of deriving advantage for the Boer cause."

"Pointing to Herr Fischer, the aged President declared that the two Republics were indissolubly united."

"Herr Fischer," he said, "is fighting for the same cause as my heroic friend, President Steyn. The two Presidents and the two Generals, Botha and De Wet, will share the same fate."

"On being questioned regarding the reliance placed on the British official telegrams and statements in Parliament, Mr. Kruger, half rising from his arm chair, declared:

"The British Government, British telegraph and the British press always try to make this much—and he measured his little finger—look like this much," and he extended both arms. "I am persuaded everything is going well over there precisely because our enemies continue to disseminate and travesty facts."

"As regards General Botha's negotiations, the public knows from the Blue Book and by reading General Botha's last dispatch that it was the British General who first refused to listen. We do not fight, except for peace. We are not conquerors, but the British proposals, he never uttered a word of equivocation on the subject of independence. Independence is the only treasure we cherish, even if we have to sacrifice all others to have our national independence."

"It is for that reason our citizens forego their farms and sacrificed their lives, and our women and children now suffer temporary servitude in the enemy's camp."

"And," added the President, "with still greater emphasis, 'If the English were not blind, if they considered their own interests well, if they were not hopelessly enslaved by error and injustice, they would recognize the independence we demand, because in the hope of safeguarding it, we shall be ready to make many concessions and sacrifices, and moreover it would assure peace forever in South Africa.'"

"The subject of arbitration being next broached, Mr. Kruger expressed his entire readiness to submit all questions to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal, not even excepting the question of independence."

"We would sacrifice our liberty," he said, "if the words of arbitration decided this one of the other of the Republics had anything to forfeit it. But on that point we are at ease."

"Here the Bible was invoked, Mr. Kruger reading a passage from the Lord and asking if there be any spot or blemish in life, or whether he had committed any iniquity, he of the people."

"But, like David," he said, "I have known that we are less pure than our ancestors, and that our crimes are holy and just. Therefore we fear not the punishment of the Lord, and only in the mercy of God."

"Fittingly concluded the last topic of conversation. Mr. Kruger readily expatiated on the terms of the recent manifesto issued by President Botha and General Botha."

INAUGURATION WILL TAKE PLACE TUESDAY.

The New Mayor to Be Sworn In in Presence of Both Branches of the Municipal Assembly.

Mayor Botha Wells and the newly elected municipal officials will be inaugurated at 3 p. m. next Tuesday, the first day of the new fiscal year. Mr. Wells will be installed in office in the chamber of the House of Delegates in the presence of members of both branches of the Municipal Assembly.

President Joseph L. Hornsby of the City Council will preside, and Mr. Wells will be installed by a Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court.

The first stage in creating the new administration will be the organization of the Municipal Assembly. The City Council and the House of Delegates, pursuant to the terms of the proclamation promulgated by Mayor Ziegenhein, will convene at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in their respective chambers to effect temporary organization.

This accomplished, both branches will adjourn until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Wells will be inaugurated.

The Board of Election Commissioners will issue certificates of election by Saturday noon to all the new officials. These certificates will be presented to the City Register. Members of the Municipal Assembly will qualify in the Council and the House. The Mayor will qualify before both houses in joint session. The other elective officials will be sworn in by the City Register.

Mayor Ziegenhein has expressed the desire to be relieved of his duties as soon as possible. It is his purpose to take a short vacation, and afterwards devote all his attention to the affairs of the Lafayette Bank, of which he is president. Fred Ziegenhein, the Mayor's son and private secretary, will manage in the time-payment business. He says he dislikes political life, and will resign from it permanently.

The inauguration of the City Council promises to be the most interesting of the season. The inauguration of the Mayor will be a matter of great importance.

Up to this time there have been no caucuses among the Councilmen, and no predictions can be made in regard to the personal even of the most important committees. Charles E. Graves, who officiated for the old City Council, is generally credited with having pledged from the majority of the members for reappointment as secretary, although a new assistant secretary will almost certainly be chosen.

James H. Cronin probably will be Speaker of the House of Delegates; John P. Sweeney, Speaker pro tem; Dennis Ryan, clerk; and Nick Griffin, assistant clerk. Caucuses were held Thursday, and the organization was outlined. The majority established in the caucuses is said to consist of eleven Democrats, four Republicans and one Public Ownership member. Permanent organization is likely to be accomplished only with great difficulty, and the opinion prevails that several attempts at permanent organization will elapse the first few sessions.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. St. Louis, April 4.—The will of Daniel Ware, known as a practical joker all his life, revealed his propensity to joke even when his thoughts were on his own death.

He wrote his own will a short time before his death, in which he bequeathed one-third of his estate, both real and personal, to his wife. He further stipulated that she should have another third when she married again, and the remaining third upon the birth of her first child.

He wrote his own funeral oration, which was read by Mr. Filbeck, cashier of the Washington National Bank.

By the direction of the deceased, four of his grandchildren sang at his funeral. "The Last Home of Business."

"This following approach he directed to be carved on his gravestone: 'Dan Ware is Here!'"

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PATIENT WHISTLED ON OPERATING TABLE.

Mrs. Ida Knight Started City Hospital Surgeons While Under Influence of Chloroform.

COOLNESS WAS EXCEPTIONAL.

Repeated the Air of the "Miserere" From "Il Trovatore" Several Times During Operation's Progress.

Lying upon the operating table at the City Hospital Thursday morning, under the influence of chloroform, while the white-robed surgeons were performing a difficult operation upon her, Mrs. Ida Knight astonished the operating staff and attendants by whistling, in a clear, musical tone, the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore." The notes of the song rose full and clear, and perfectly modulated from the lips of the unconscious patient. The air was sustained to the end with the perfect time and rhythm of an Alice Shaw. Twice, thrice, it was repeated, each succeeding time more slowly and softly, as the effects of the powerful anesthetic became more apparent. Then she was silent for a while, but evidently the musical air was still creeping through her sluggish brain, and presently she began to hum it softly, as a mother would croon over the cradle of a sleeping infant. She continued to hum it, breaking off at intervals, until the operation was completed and she had emerged from the influence of the drug.

"To Keep Up Courage." The moment the keen edge of the operating surgeon's knife made the opening incision Mrs. Knight pursed up her lips, and the first notes of the "Miserere" fell upon the ears of the group. It is nothing unusual for patients, while under the influence of anesthetics, to sing, declaim, laugh and otherwise comport themselves in a manner strangely at variance with the serious nature of their surroundings, but the sound of Mrs. Knight's clear, lustreless whistle, sustaining the air in a truly artistic manner, so surprised the surgeons that the operation was temporarily suspended while the group hastened to administer attention. After the first surprise the surgeons resumed their duties and finished the operation.

When Mrs. Knight regained consciousness she remembered nothing of her whistling accompaniment to the sawing and scraping of the surgical instruments. Among the physicians present, besides Doctor Nietert, were Doctor Amyx, the assistant superintendent, Doctor Ehrenfest of Vienna and Doctors Campbell, Abeken and Mock of the hospital corps.

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IT MADE THE PRESIDENT LAUGH.

Death of Story That He Invited Aguineldo to Visit America.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Washington, April 4.—President McKinley had a hearty laugh today at the expense of a coming from Mexico that he has extended an invitation to Emilio Aguineldo to visit the United States. It was said today that Aguineldo may visit the United States some time in the far future, but at his own expense and when he has earned to be a prisoner of war.

The notion can be traced as to Aguineldo, who took with him to Mexico what he can accomplish in the way of putting the islands. A member of the United States said today:

"There is no intention on the part of the Government to bring Aguineldo to the United States. He is regarded at present as a prisoner of war, and will be so treated. The Government will be very cautious in treating with him."

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For years past he had made the clothes of Missouri's present Governor.

SOUGHT GAS LEAK WITH A LIGHT.

Explosion Followed and Charles Weller's Saloon at Ninth and Pine Was Badly Damaged.

With a lighted candle in his hand, Charles A. Weller went into the gas-choked interior of his saloon at the northeast corner of Ninth and Pine streets at 1 o'clock Friday morning to find a leak in the gas pipe.

A terrific explosion, which came in with a roar, followed and shattered the place into a great cloud of smoke. Weller was hurled into the air, and he fell against a wall with such force that his back was badly broken.

The place in the saloon above and below was blown out, and all the glassware on the bar was shattered. Weller's head was blown off, and he was killed.

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FOUGHT DUEL WITH PISTOLS AND SWORDS.

Count Larnowski Is Wounded in the Forearm in an Encounter With Colonel Potolst.

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THE GOVERNOR'S TAILOR KILLED.

He Lived at Gallatin, Mo., and Was Killed by a Horse.

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AGUINALDO WILL VISIT US

CARTOON PENCILLINGS.